and Greeks were reinforced by the Norman, French, and Italian fighting men of Roger; in addition the towns and villages received a continual influx of colonists from Italy. It is uncertain if Roger founded such Lombard communes as those of Nicosia and Caltagirone which are found flourishing in the twelfth century, at least whatever Catholic population he found must now have been greatly reinforced, and Italians of mixed Apulian, Ligurtan, Venetian, and North-Lombard blood began to flock in, and outbalance the Orthodox and Mohammedan populations.

The Papal Curia was bound to look with friendly eyes on the Count of Sicily, whose conquest and organisation of the island was itself a crusade of the highest importance. In any case it could not, occupied as it was with the long Investiture struggle, successfully oppose the one Norman chief who still counted for much, who was the strongest man in all Italy, It was one of the considerations which had led the Curia to legalise the Norman conquest that the newcomers were likely to reduce the lower half of the peninsula to Roman claims and Cluniac ideals, and now, as Guiscard had recovered Apulia for the Papacy and the new

principles, so Roger of Sicily recovered that island for Rome, He found a Greek archbishop presiding over the see of Palermo in 1072, and replaced him by a Latin metropolitan, The island was before long divided into Latin sees and Roger created new bishoprics at Troina, Catania, Syracuse, Girgenti,